APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/786,761	02/25/2004	Loren Konkus	ORACL-01376US0	2841

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EXAMINER
KEATON, SHERROD L

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/786,761	KONKUS ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Sherrod Keaton	2175	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 March 2009</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-41</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-41</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4-21-09</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the RCE filing on 3-05-2009. Claims 1-41 are pending and have

been considered below:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-19, 20, 22-27, 28, 30-34, 35, 37-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Wiegel (US 6484261 B1) in view of Freeman et al

("Freeman" US 20020002613 A1) and Kautzleben et al ("Kautzleben" 7493624 B1).

Claims 1, 9, and 11: Wiegel discloses an extensible administration tool that runs on a processor

comprising:

a first graphical user interface operable to provide hierarchical navigation of a tree (Column 4,

Lines 7-33 and 59-65);

a second (graphical user interface) GUI operable to provide at least one control panel (Column

16, Lines 4-25);

a framework for customizing the first and second GUI'S (Column 5, Lines 24-41); and

one control panel can be activated by selection of the node in the tree (Column 15, Lines 5-42),

(Column 16, Lines 3-24). Once a node is selected it activates the controlling of the system

associated with that node.

tool can be used to administer resources within an application and/ or web server (Column 12,

Lines 5-24).

wherein the administration tool is used to administer software and wherein the administration

tool is extensible by adding the at least one control panel, the at least one control panel being

added by updating the tree (Column 15, Lines 56-67) . The administration component constructs

network security policies, these policies consist of software. A control panel is a utility that

allows one to control aspects of a system or hardware (i.e. network parameters). The

administrator is constructing the network security and an icon is dragged into a node updating

the network tree.

Wiegel discloses a control panel but does not explicitly disclose wherein the administration tool

is used to administer an application server. However Freeman discloses an application server

with the use of an administration tool and configuring (management) of sent applications (Page

30, Paragraphs 465-467). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention to allow the administrative tool of Wiegel to send applications

and managing as taught by <u>Freeman.</u> One would have been motivated to allow distribution and management of software to improve the functionality and capabilities provided to the administration tool.

Nor does <u>Wiegel</u> explicitly disclose wherein the console extension allowing for custom management of applications deployed onto the application server; wherein nodes in the tree are associated with MBean objects and the tree is updated by associating a user extension with one of the MBean objects; wherein the tree node where a user can access the console extension is a child of the node of one of the MBean objects. However <u>Kautzleben</u> discloses a management architecture for a plurality of application servers and further extending the interface with the association of Mbean objects that can be provided in a tree format including a root node (abstract; Column 12, Line 58-Column 13, Line 58). Here the interface can be extended in association with the Mbean objects. Further disclosed is a tree view with a root node, therefore components of the Mbean root node would be child objects. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the Mbean functionality into Wiegel as taught by Kautzleben. One would have been motivated to provided the functionality because the Mbean extensible functionality is a well known protocol which would provide prompt and efficient extension capability for a system.

Claims 2 and 12: <u>Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben </u> disclose an extensible administration tool as in Claim 1 above and <u>Wiegel</u> further discloses:

a.) first group of services related to extending the tree (Column 5, Lines 61-67); and

b.) second group of services related to defining a control panel (Column 5, Lines 24-40).

Claims 3 and 13: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration tool as in Claim 2 above and Wiegel further discloses:

a.) first function operable to add node to the tree (Column 5, Lines 61-67), (Column 14, Lines 20-35); and

b.) node can associated with an icon or a (URL) uniform resource locator (Column 36-52);

Claims 5 and 15: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration tool as in Claim 2 above and Wiegel further discloses the first function operable to create a control panel (Fig 4B-5), (Fig 6, (Column 26, Lines 24-53).

Claims 6 and 16: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration tool as in Claim 1 above and Wiegel further discloses:

a.) the tree contains at least one node (Column 5, Lines 60-67); and

b.) where at least one node can represent a network-accessible entity that can be administratively controlled by the tool (Column 7, Lines 4-10), (Column 12, Lines 5-24).

Claims 7 and 17: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration tool as in Claim 1 above and Wiegel further discloses:

a.) the tree contains at least one node (Column 5, Lines 60-67); and

b.) at least one node is associated with at least one node of: 1.) menu; 2.) another node; 3.) a

control panel (Fig 3), (Column 15, Lines 5-65). Fig 3 shows nodes associated with additional

nodes and a control panel, which allows a administrator to manipulate each of the nodes.

Claims 8 and 18: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration tool

as in Claim 1 above and Wiegel further discloses the tree providing a graphical representation of

network resources (Column 15, Lines 29-51).

Claims 10 and 19: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration tool

as in Claims 1 and 11 above but does not explicitly disclose that the control panel **can** include

tabs. However Wiegel does disclose that the system is run on Microsoft Windows. Therefore it

would have been obvious that Wiegel is capable of implementing tabs and the technique of

adding or using tabs is recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

One would have been motivated to have tabs to allow administrator to view and navigate through

available system configurations or show security controls.

Claims 20, 26, 28 and 35: Wiegel discloses a method for customizing an administration tool

having a machine-readable medium, said method and machine-readable medium comprising:

providing a control panel wherein the control panel is operable to configure a network–

accessible resource (Column 7, Lines 4-10), (Column 12, Lines 5-24);

adding a node to graphical representation of a resource tree (Column 5, Lines 61-67), (Column 14, Lines 20-35);

associating a node with the control panel (Column 15, Lines 57-65), This allows the controls to represented in a icon which can be associated to a node;

tool can be used to administer resources within an application and/ or web server (Column 12, Lines 5-24).

tool can be used to administer resources within an application and or a web server (Column 15, Lines 43-51).

wherein the administration tool is used to administer software and wherein the administration tool is extensible by adding the at least one control panel, the at least one control panel being added by updating the tree (Column 15, Lines 56-67). The administration component constructs network security policies, these policies consist of software. A control panel is a utility that allows one to control aspects of a system or hardware (i.e. network parameters). The administrator is constructing the network security and an icon is dragged into a node updating the network tree.

Wiegel discloses a control panel but does not explicitly disclose wherein the administration tool is used to administer an application server. However Freeman discloses an application server with the use of an administration tool and configuring (management) of sent applications (Page 30, Paragraphs 465-467). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow the administrative tool of Wiegel to send applications and managing as taught by Freeman. One would have been motivated to allow distribution and

management of software to improve the functionality and capabilities provided to the administration tool.

Nor does <u>Wiegel</u> explicitly disclose wherein the console extension allowing for custom management of applications deployed onto the application server; wherein nodes in the tree are associated with MBean objects and the tree is updated by associating a user extension with one of the MBean objects; wherein the tree node where a user can access the console extension is a child of the node of one of the MBean objects. However <u>Kautzleben</u> discloses a management architecture for a plurality of application servers and further extending the interface with the association of Mbean objects that can be provided in a tree format including a root node (abstract; Column 12, Line 58-Column 13, Line 58). Here the interface can be extended in association with the Mbean objects. Further disclosed is a tree view with a root node, therefore components of the Mbean root node would be child objects. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the Mbean functionality into Wiegel as taught by Kautzleben. One would have been motivated to provided the functionality because the Mbean extensible functionality is a well known protocol which would provide prompt and efficient extension capability for a system.

Claims 22, 30, and 37: <u>Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben</u> disclose a method for customizing an administration tool having a machine-readable medium as in Claims 20, 28 and 35 above and

Wiegel further discloses making the node a child node of at least one other node (Fig 7A and Fig

7B), (Column 12, Lines 16-30). The reference refers to the child node as a leaf node also

represented in the drawings.

Claims 23, 31, and 38: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose a method for customizing an

administration tool having a machine-readable medium as in Claims 20, 28 and 35 above and

Wiegel further discloses:

a.) the tree contains at least one node (Column 5, Lines 60-67); and

b.) where at least one node can represent a network-accessible entity that can be administratively

controlled by the tool (Column 7, Lines 4-10), (Column 12, Lines 5-24).

Claims 24, 32, and 39: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose a method for customizing an

administration tool having a machine-readable medium as in Claims 20, 28 and 35 above and

Wiegel further discloses:

a.) the tree contains at least one node (Column 5, Lines 60-67); and

b.) at least one node is associated with at least one node of: 1.) menu; 2.) another node; 3.) a

control panel (Fig 3), (Column 15, Lines 5-65). Fig 3 shows nodes associated with additional

nodes and a control panel, which allows a administrator to manipulate each of the nodes.

Claims 25, 33, and 40: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose a method for customizing an

administration tool having a machine-readable medium as in Claims 20, 28 and 35 above and

Wiegel further discloses the tree providing a graphical representation of network resources

(Column 15, Lines 29-51).

Claims 27, 34, and 41: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration

tool as in Claims 20, 28, and 35 above but does not explicitly disclose that the control panel **can**

include tabs. However Wiegel does disclose that the system is run on Microsoft Windows.

Therefore it would have been obvious that Wiegel is capable of implementing tabs and the

technique of adding or using tabs is recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled

in the art. One would have been motivated to have tabs to allow administrator to view and

navigate through available system configurations or show security controls.

3.   Claims 4, 14, 21, 29, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Wiegel (US 6484261 B1), Freeman et al ("Freeman" US 20020002613 A1) and Kautzleben

et al ("Kautzleben" 7493624 B1) as applied to Claims 1, 11, 20 , 28 and 35 in further view of

Zellweger (US 6397222 B1).

Claims 4 and 14: Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben disclose an extensible administration tool

however does not explicitly disclose that the URL address of a control panel implementation.

However Zellweger discloses a method and apparatus for end user management of a content

menu on a network and further discloses that a URL is an address of a control panel

implementation (Column 4, Lines 6-27) and (Column 6, Lines 49-56). Therefore it would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the URL

as an address of the control panel implementation in the modified <u>Wiegel</u> as taught by

<u>Zelllweger</u>. One would have been motivated to have the URL address to supplement the

visualization of hypertext material.

<u>Claims 21, 29, and 36:</u> <u>Wiegel, Freeman and Kautzleben</u> disclose an extensible administration

tool however does not explicitly disclose implementing a Java Server Page (JSP). However

<u>Zellweger</u> discloses a method and apparatus for end user management of a content menu on a

network and further discloses Hypertext files that include source code formats like HTML

(Column 5, Lines 7-19). Java Sever Pages also use HTML in their documents. Therefore it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

implement JSP in the modified <u>Wiegel</u> as taught by <u>Zellweger</u>. One would have been motivated

to have the JSP to allow specific content access and allow merging of content and links.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s)

of rejection as necessitated by the amendments.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to

Sherrod Keaton whose telephone number is 571) 270-1697. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.

thru Fri. and alternating Fri. off (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, William Bashore can be reached on 571-272-4088. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

571-273-3800. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained

from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have

questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197

(toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SLK
5-6-09

                                        /WILLIAM L. BASHORE/
                                        Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2175